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ABSTRACT

This sixth annual report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) covers the 15-month period between July 1, 1976 and September 30, 1977. Activities reported include preparations for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (Public Law 93-568) as well as the ongoing implementation of the Commission's National Program. Final reports were obtained from three studies undertaken earlier: Inventory of Library Needs--1975; Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries; and Library Photocopying in the United States. The Task Force on a National Periodicals System completed its work with a report: Effective Access to the Periodical Literature, and three more task forces were constituted to work computer protocols, standards in the library and documentation fields, and the role of the school library/media center in the National Program. Continuing activities included support for the Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control; communication, coordination, and cooperation with other government agencies and the professional community; and keeping abreast of developments in the area of copyright. All of these activities, and others, as well as plans for the future and recommendations for the following year, are discussed in this report. (Author/JVB)

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National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

ED167127

ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS
1976-1977

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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28 April 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor of transmitting to you the sixth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). This report is submitted in accordance with Section 5(a)7 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (Public Law 91–345 as amended by Public Law 93–29, Section 802), and covers the fifteen month period from July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1977.

This has been a very busy period for the Commission, beginning in July of 1976, when the long-awaited "call" of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services was finally announced. Since Public Law 93–568, which authorized the White House Conference, designates NCLIS to plan and conduct the Conference, there was an immediate expansion of activity. NCLIS submitted a budget request for the Conference process, testified in its support, brought together the White House Conference Advisory Committee for its first meeting, added staff for the White House Conference, and began the process of informing the state library agencies how to apply for grants to help support their preconferences. By the close of the Fiscal Year, nearly all of the states and territories had committed themselves to holding preconferences to prepare for the White House Conference, which is now scheduled to be held October 29 through November 2, 1979.

In parallel with the White House Conference activity, NCLIS continued its normal task of promoting the implementation of its National Program for Library and Information Services with a variety of activities. Three contracted studies produced reports which are: an inventory of library needs on a national basis; a study of library photocopying; and an evaluation of the effectiveness of Federal funding programs for public libraries. An examination of the characteristics of a bibliographic data base for the national network and a study of the required characteristics of bibliographic records for audiovisual materials are also underway, with results expected next year.

Task Force activity intensified, with the Task Force on a National Periodicals System submitting its report, and three new task forces being established to examine the development of computer-to-computer protocols, the future of American National Standards Committee Z39, and the role of the school library media center in a nationwide network.

Throughout this period, NCLIS continued its active participation in cooperative activities with other government agencies, such as, for example, the Domestic Council Committee on the Right to Privacy, whom we were able to assist by helping them to obtain input to their report, *National Information Policy*, and later publishing the report for them and for the library information community. Cooperative activities extended to non-government activities, as well. An example of this is our support of an Urban Libraries Council study based on data collected for NCLIS and our subsequent publication of the resulting report.

The Commission appreciates your continued support of library and information service programs.

Sincerely,

Frederick Burkhardt

Frederick Burkhardt
Chairman

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Introduction

This is the sixth annual report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), covering the fifteen-month period (including the Transition Quarter and FY 1977) from July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977.

The major development during the year was the official "call" by the President of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (authorized by Public Law 93–568). Funds were requested and appropriated in the Spring of 1977, and by the close of the fiscal year, the process of informing the states and territories of the procedures for requesting grants for their individual preconferences had been completed, most of the states had formalized their intent to hold a preconference, and some of the initial grant payments had been made.

The ongoing implementation of the Commission's National Program continued to accelerate during the year. Final reports were obtained from three studies undertaken earlier: *Inventory of Library Needs—1975; Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries;* and *Library Photocopying in the United States.* Three additional studies—The Role of the Library of Congress in the Emerging National Network; Initial Considerations for a National Network Data Base; and a study of the requirements for and characteristics of a National Data Base for Audiovisual Resources—were underway, with results anticipated early next year. The Task Force on a National Periodicals System completed its work with a report: *Effective Access to the Periodical Literature,* and three more task forces were constituted and put to work on: (1) establishing Computer-to-Computer Protocols for the exchange of bibliographic information; (2) the Recommended Future Directions for the American National Standards Committee Z39 on Library and Documentation Standards; and (3) the Role of the School Library Media Center in the National Program.

A number of activities initiated in earlier years continued throughout FY 1977. These included support, in conjunction with other agencies and organizations, of the Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control, constant communication, coordination and cooperation with other Government agencies and the professional community, and keeping abreast of

developments in the area of copyright. There was a sharp increase in this last activity as a result of the passage early in the fiscal year of the first general revision of copyright law since 1909.

In addition to these activities, NCLIS responded to several opportunities which provided occasions for significant contributions. As examples: NCLIS organized for the Committee on the Right to Privacy of the Domestic Council a conference to bring together a group of experts to assist them in developing their report to the President, *National Information Policy;* NCLIS published this report as well as a report of the Urban Libraries Council, *Improving State Aid to Public Libraries,* to make them widely available.

All of these activities, and others, as well as plans for the future and recommendations for next year's activities are discussed herein.

The National Program: An Approach to Improved Library/Information Service

An understanding of its National Program is essential to understanding the Commission's activities. Readers may wish to review the summary of that program in Appendix V. The citation and availability of the complete program document, *Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action*, appear in Appendix VIII.A.

The Goal

In order to provide a long-term focus for its activities, the Commission has adopted the following ideal:

> To eventually provide every individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access to that part of the total information resource which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural and leisure-time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition, or level of intellectual achievement.

The Time Scale

While the pressing need for substantial and immediate improvement in library and information services might appear to some to require a revolutionary approach, i.e., a grand systems design and a call for large and precipitate expenditures, practical considerations dictate the choice of an evolutionary approach. In the first place, even in the unlikely event that the money could be found, there simply is not enough information available upon which to base such a design. In the second place, technological, economic, and sociological changes are charging down upon us at paces which approach—if they have not already reached—exponential rates. By the time such a grand design could be developed, funded, executed and put in place, it would already be obsolete. Finally, such a grand design would certainly give the impression —if not the substance—of a massive, monolithic Federal presence

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in library and information services, which is antithetical to the political and philosophical underpinnings of the Nation, and contrary to the expressed intent of the NCLIS to avoid any such authoritarian superstructure.

It must be remembered that the National Program is a *program*, not a plan, and the objectives are not the concrete, milestone-related events which are usually identified as objectives in the customary planning process. On the contrary, they are fairly general, process oriented statements. Therefore, they are not subjects to rapid obsolescence.

NCLIS has never considered the Program Document to be "set in concrete." In fact, it is under almost continuous examination as to its adequacy and completeness. The Program Document is the product of many months of hearings in all parts of the country, correspondence between the Commission and almost every conceivable constituency, and many hours of discussion, compromise and refinement. When it was adopted by the Commission and published, it represented, as nearly as could be achieved, a consensus —not just of the Commissioners, but of the affected communities. When modification of the Program Document becomes appropriate, the Commission will not hesitate to do so.

Operations

The same considerations which dictate an extended time scale for implementing the National Program also dictate the *modus operandi* of NCLIS in working towards implementation. With our limited resources, we can neither hire the staff to work out all the details nor enlist contractors to do that for us. Furthermore, that approach would still leave the not inconsiderable task of convincing the library/information community, as well as the community at large, that the NCLIS solutions were the correct solutions. Therefore, NCLIS works toward implementation by enlisting the concerned constituencies in the task of developing a consensus, so that when a solution is reached or a course of action is recommended, those who must take action know that it will have community backing and the various constituencies, having been represented in the process, are more inclined to accept and/or support the recommendations.

To achieve the consensus and attack the problem simultaneously, NCLIS uses the task force approach. We identify experts from the various concerned constituencies and invite them to participate in a series of meetings to develop specific detailed recommendations for further action. When a task force finishes its deliberations the voices of the concerned constituencies have been

heard and heeded; the conclusions have been reached through discussion and compromise; and their report is sure to gain wide acceptance. Most of the task of persuading people to follow the recommendations has already been accomplished. With the broad support thus engendered, organizations and agencies who control the application of resources are also more willing to adjust their policies.

When a study or survey is required, rather than a task force, a similar result can be obtained by including representatives of concerned constituencies on the advisory committee. Frequently, we can show another government agency or other organization that a given study or task force effort will redound to their benefit and thereby enlist their support in terms of both personnel and finances. Finally, we communicate in as many ways and as frequently as we can. We speak from podiums, in classrooms, and with individuals. We write in correspondence, in journals, and in yearbooks. Each of our publications and each significant action of the Commission is transmitted with a press release to a large selection of news media, including both specialized and general audience publications and activities.

As a result of all of these activities, progress toward implementation is being made on a variety of fronts.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services

The Commission's quest for both more precise information and greater involvement from the grassroots was greatly enhanced by the announcement by President Ford in July 1976 that he was "calling" the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS) as authorized by P.L. 93–568 (Appendix VI, Part A) and submitting a budget request for the approporiation to fund it. The appropriation request was submitted in September and not acted upon before adjournment, but it was resubmitted by the new administration in January. Somewhat earlier, the Presidential appointments to the White House Conference Advisory Committee had been made to complete the roster of that body (Appendix VI, Part B).

Early in the Spring of 1977, when the appropriation of funds for the White House Conference (WHC) seemed assured, it also became apparent that, if the Conference were to be held before the end of 1979, no time could be wasted. The two-year schedule was tight because in the interim, it would be necessary to plan, hold and report on preconferences in every state and territory and the District of Columbia. The state library agencies, which would be responsible for these conferences had to be informed quickly on what would be required and what resources would be made available. Further, if the program start-up were to be effective, the basic decisions on schedules, formulas, rules and guidelines would have to be made almost immediately, even before the appropriation process was completed. To this end, NCLIS, after obtaining appropriate clearances both from the Executive Branch and Congress, used its own funds to convene a meeting of the White House Conference Advisory Committee in late March. At this first meeting, the Advisory Committee discussed and adopted a schedule for the conference process, adopted a formula for grants to states and territories, adopted a logo, and recommended a preconference for Indians living on reservations.

The next step was the selection and hiring of WHC staff. Six professionals were brought aboard, and Ruth Liepmann Tighe of the NCLIS staff was given a leave of absence to direct the WHC program planning effort. Alphonse F. Trezza, the NCLIS Execu-

tive Director, will serve as Director, with Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman of NCLIS, serving as Chairman of the White House Conference Advisory Committee, as well as Chairman of the White House Conference itself.

Shortly after the appropriation was signed into law and certified by the Treasury, the initial letters to the chiefs of the state and territorial library agencies were mailed, and in early August, the first group of initial payments on the grants to the states had been made. By the end of the fiscal year, almost every state and territory was committed to a state conference in preparation for the White House Conference in 1979, and the staff was developing guidelines and planning aids for the state conferences. One state, Georgia, which had been planning, a Governor's Conference turned it into a White House preconference and held it in September of 1977, and Pennsylvania, in a similar situation, had scheduled their conference for the end of October.

At the second meeting, at the end of the fiscal year, the White House Conference Advisory Committee adopted a formula for state-by-state representation at the national White House Conference, but left the manner of selection of delegates to the individual states. More details were added to various policy statements, but more significantly, the Advisory Committee adopted as the official goal statement of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services the following:

> "It is the goal of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Advisory Committee that the process of the preWhite House Conference will result in a serious examination, by each state and territory, of its own needs, and of the National Program for Library and Information Services and other national issues, and in a substantive expression of its perceptions of its own roles and responsibilities in addressing those national issues."

Supporting Studies

National Inventory of Library Needs—1975

Progress in implementation of a national program must begin with a careful assessment of present status. What library resources are available, and how well—or poorly—do they fill the needs? NCLIS commissioned a study to make this determination in 1975 and the results were published early in 1977 (see Appendix VIII).

The Commission was able to undertake this study only because it was not necessary to engage in the massive data collection and reduction effort that would normally be required to assemble the necessary resources data. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) regularly conducts the Library General Information Surveys (LIBGIS) of public, academic and school libraries, and their data were made available to NCLIS for this study. The real difficulties arose over the selection of the indicators of need and the assignment of values to represent adequacy.

A broadly representative advisory committee (see Appendix IX) to the NCLIS study spent most of its time identifying the indicators to be used and then determining how the values would be assigned for each indicator. The indicators and the value assignments are derived not only from existing U.S. standards, but also from "minimum requirements" and "guidelines" established by various states and all other sources which could be identified. The indicators selected were (1) Staffing (subdivided into professional and support); (2) Collection; (3) Acquisitions (both of these include print and nonprint media); (4) Space; (5) Operating Expenditures; and (6) Hours of Service. All but the last of these are resource inputs, as were the indicators in the 1965 inventory. The last indicator was selected in recognition of the need for output service indicators. It is recognized that Hours of Service is by no means a sufficient measure of service output, but for the purpose of this study, the committee was constrained by the necessity of limiting its indicators to categories for which the data were available in the LIBGIS files.

It should be noted that the Commission feels very strongly that many important elements of library service were not measured in this study. Indeed, some of the most important elements, such as, user satisfaction and quality of service, are simply not subject to

quantification. However, this does not eliminate the need for and value of quantitative measures when they can be obtained, as long as they are prudently used and their limitations are clearly recognized.

The results of the study are disturbing. Although expenditures nationwide for library services doubled between 1965 and 1975—even in constant dollars—the resources available are only slightly more than half the indicated needs, and the situation is worsening, rather than improving. Expenditures for additions to existing collections are falling further and further behind as a result of both inflation and the growth in the volume of available and useful materials. Staff and space needs are suffering similarly. Even more disturbing is the fact that the segment of the library community with the greatest shortages is the public school library/media centers. Among the 75,000 schools having school library/media centers, the resources available are barely one quarter of the indicated needs. Nor is there any indication that this gap is lessening. The rate of acquisition of new material is only 40% of what would be required to keep current if the collections were already full strength. Obviously, libraries are going to require stronger support and financing if they are to fulfill their responsibilities, but where must that support come from? The following study throws some light on that subject.

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries

In response to suggestions that categorical aid programs for libraries and information services should be phased out and replaced by revenue sharing, NCLIS commissioned in late 1975 a study to evaluate the effectiveness of Federal funding programs for libraries, including revenue sharing. While the Commission has repeatedly and strongly supported categorical aid for libraries and the preponderance of the information obtained at hearings around the country indicated that revenue sharing has not been effective for libraries, it felt that a systematic effort to compile factual information was necessary. Therefore, the study contractor was directed to examine all Federal aid programs which impacted libraries, including revenue sharing, assess their relative and absolute effectiveness, examine state and local library programs, and justify and recommend courses of action for meeting identified needs, for a time-phased program for state and Federal support, and for legislative requirements for the proposed program.

The results of this study are sobering, if not surprising. While categorical aid programs, such as the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), have been moderately effective in improving library service, revenue sharing has been ineffective, with less than two percent of the funds received by localities being allocated to libraries, and most of that simply replacing local funds, rather than supplementing them. It should be noted that LSCA and other categorical aid programs are characterized as only moderately effective. Part of this qualification arises from the fact that LSCA and its companions have never been funded at more than a fraction of the authorized level and some titles have never been funded at all. Further, there have been wide variations in the funding level from year to year. Obviously, improving the level and stability of funding of categorical aid would improve its effectiveness, but effectiveness would also be greatly improved by making minor modifications, such as forward funding to permit long range planning and placing a limit on the proportion of the funds which could be used for state administrative activities.

The study confirmed still another widely held impression, that the overwhelming majority of funding for public libraries—82% nationwide—is provided by the local communities, with states providing 13% and the Federal Government only about 5%. Most of the increased cost of the last decade has been borne by the local communities, with the state share increasing slightly, and the Federal share actually declining. These ratios clearly discriminate against the poorer communties, which needing library service more, will have access to less. When one considers that the public library has for more than a century been a significant element of the nation's educational system (as shown by a study performed for the Urban Libraries Council and published by NCLIS), it becomes apparent that a more balanced distribution of library support, approximating the distribution of support of other educational activities, is necessary if the public library is to fulfill effectively its role in providing "library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States" in accordance with the statement of national policy in P.L. 91–345. The study proposes a staged program to increase state and federal library expenditures over a period of time until the states are carrying 50% of the load, localities 30%, and the Federal Government 20%.

Library Photocopying in the United States

During the years-long discussions and negotiations on the revision of the 1909 Copyright Law, a major bone of contention

between publishers and libraries was the use by libraries of photocopies in lieu of loans, particularly interlibrary loans. The libraries contended that their photocopying did no harm to the publishers, and the publishers contended to the contrary. Curiously, there had never been a national study of photocopying in all types of libraries.

When both the Congress and the Supreme Court indicated that it behooved the interested parties to come to an agreement on the matter outside of any legislative or judicial directive, the Chairman of NCLIS and the Register of Copyrights jointly convened and chaired a Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues to provide a continuing forum for discussion among all concerned constituencies. In 1975, working groups of this conference found themselves unable to make further progress without mutually acceptable national data, so the Conference requested that NCLIS sponsor a study to collect this information, and analyze the implications of the results for a royalty payment mechanism. With financial assistance from the National Science Foundation (NSF), a contract for the study was awarded in the spring of 1976. Almost immediately, the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) joined in support by funding as a source of additional specific data a detailed analysis of a full year's transactions of the MINITEX system, the interlibrary loan network of the state of Minnesota.

This study provides valuable information on the volume and characteristics of library photocopying in the United States, and reports that libraries made photocopies of some 114 million items in 1976, totaling almost one billion pages. Less than half of that material was copyrighted, and nearly three-quarters of the copyrighted items were articles from serials such as scholarly journals. The overwhelming majority of these copies were either for local users or for other branches within the same library system, with only about 11%, or 4.3 million copies being made for interlibrary loans. When the guidelines for permissible photocopying for interlibrary loan developed under the aegis of CONTU are applied to the interlibrary loan photocopies, the number of domestic serial article copies under six years old, not for replacement or classroom use and more than five articles from a given serial title (not issue) obtained by a given library, drops from 4.3 million to about one-half million. There is also high concentration of photocopying, within each class, about one-fifth of the libraries doing about three-quarters of the photocopying, and about two-thirds of the local use photocopies, and 86% of the interlibrary loan photocopies being made from only 20% of the serials. This study, completed just prior to the effective date of the new copyright law,

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can now serve as a benchmark against which changes in photocopy patterns as a result of the new law can be measured.

The Role of the Library of Congress in an Emerging National Network

The primary objective of this study was to identify areas in which the Library of Congress (LC) could support the activities of the multistate, state, and local library networks and the larger resource libraries in a network context. This was accomplished by surveying the plans of these organizations and comparing them with the existing and planned services provided by LC to determine where there were gaps. Key library and network staff were interviewed to insure completeness. The study concentrated on LC activities related to distribution of cataloging data, union catalog maintenance, reference support, personnel training, distribution and control of authority data, technical electronic network development, and standards development.

The study produced an extensive list of recommendations for LC activities and a subset list of those with high priority. These have provided the basis for several projects undertaken in 1977 by the Network Development Office (NDO) of LC. One particularly interesting conclusion of the study was that most of the leaders in the library community advocate that LC play its major role in an emerging national network by exercising leadership in coordinating network activities.

This report will be jointly published by LC and NCLIS early in 1978.

Initial Considerations for a National Network Data Base

This study began as the first phase of a larger study focused on the role of authority files in the national network. Authority files are records of the "authorized versions" of such frequently used data elements as subject headings, author names, corporate names, etc. Since a nationwide network will be an interconnection of disparate systems, a common language must be developed if it is to function. It is obvious that the question of the design and use of the files which constitute that language is a critical element of network design. However, while the need is obvious, the solutions are far from simple. For example, how does one reconcile the subject headings needed by large research libraries, such as LC, with those needed by the public libraries in small rural communities or urban ghettoes or community colleges? The problem is so extraordinarily complex that the first phase was neces-

sarily a methodology study to determine how the problem should be attacked. This study was performed with NCLIS funding under the direct supervision of the Network Development Office (NDO) of the Library of Congress (LC). Almost as soon as the study got under way, it became apparent that the problem of authority control was inseparable from the larger problem of designing the configuration of the network bibliographic data base, so the phase one report, which will be published by LC and NCLIS early in Fiscal Year 1978, speaks to the larger problem.

Already, the report has provided the basis for the follow-on phases which will be undertaken sequentially over several years. The second phase, for which NCLIS provided initial funding in the Fall of 1977, will collect data on and analyze such things as: the variety of different bibliographic rules and standards now in use and the extent to which they must be accommodated in the national network; the variations in use of authority files by different kinds of institution and individual institutions of the same kind; probable rates of growth of files; and similar matters. These data will, in turn, provide the basis for later phases, which will be funded when the prerequisite data are available and specific statements of work and cost estimates can be prepared.

Bibliographic Control of Nonprint Media

One of the most rapidly growing elements of the library and information community is the field of nonprint media. It is also an area with serious bibliographic problems. The melange of materials subsumed under the term nonprint exists in such a wide variety of formats, that very different practices have evolved for describing them. Production in the field, even within a given medium, is widely dispersed, so there has been little or no standardization.

The Commission, in conjunction with the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), has taken the first steps toward correcting this serious gap in biblographic coverage by undertaking, first an inventory of existing bibliographic files on nonprint media, and an analysis of the elements in the records of each file. This survey confirmed the need for action, since it uncovered the fact that the only data element common to all of the bibliographic files examined was the title.

The second step in the process was the development of a preliminary set of specifications for bibliographic records of nonprint media. Papers identifying these preliminary specifications were widely discussed at open sessions of national meetings of three

major concerned professional societies, the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, the American Library Association, and the American Society for Information Science. The results of these sessions and the suggestions received, are being incorporated in a final report which will be published in 1978.

Task Forces

As indicated earlier, NCLIS has found that one of the more effective mechanisms for implementation of the National Program is the use of task forces. A task force is a group of representative experts called together under the auspices of NCLIS for a definite series of meetings to accomplish a specific task. NCLIS pays only travel and per diem, but because these are task forces of the National Commission, there is sufficient prestige attached to the invitations to serve that we have had no difficulty getting acceptances from the best people in the field. Normally, two Commissioners serve on each task force, and at least one NCLIS staff member is assigned to each task force to work with them and take care of administrative detail and the assembly and dissemination of minutes, working papers, and so forth. Prior to the first meeting, a charge to the task force and a schedule are usually drafted and circulated. At the first meeting, these may be modified or clarified, and are thenceforth the goal(s) which the task force seeks. When a task force has completed its work, its recommendations and supporting material are assembled into a report which is reviewed by the Commissioners. Upon approval by NCLIS, the report is widely disseminated, so that the entire community can benefit.

The task force approach accomplishes a number of different functions in parallel. In the first place, it enables NCLIS to obtain the services of the best personnel available to assist in developing implementation plans. Secondly, NCLIS gets these valuable services at minimum cost. Equally important, since the constituencies concerned with the problem addressed by the task force have participated, through their representatives, in developing the decisions or recommendations, major opposition to the findings is unlikely, so a community of support for the results is assured. With this support, the agencies or organizations who must act on the recommendations (and who probably participated, too) also require less persuasion and are more likely to act in a timely, responsive fashion.

Task Force on Effective Access to the Periodical Literature

The task force on this subject attacked the problem of improving physical access to the information contained in articles in

journals, or as it is most frequently called, the periodical literature. The principal problem of providing physical access is the sheer volume of the material. It is estimated that to fill 95% of the requests for journal articles in the United States would require a collection of 45–50,000 titles. Now, in the periodical literature context, a "title" is not an issue; a "title" is all of the issues of a journal from its inception to its demise. A current title is a journal which is still being published whether it began publishing last year or over a century ago. To be capable of filling 99%-plus of United States requests would require a collection in excess of 100,000 titles, all of them complete from Issue 1. Obviously, no library can afford to acquire such a collection, or even store it, if they had to, much less fill requests from it. The concept of Interlibrary Loan (ILL) was developed many years ago to enable a library to give its users access to materials (both books and periodicals) which the library could not maintain in its own collection. The idea was that each library would lend to others from its own collection, in return for the privilege of borowing from the collections of others what it did not have, in a *quid pro quo* arrangement. Unfortunately, since there is no current and extensive list of which library has which issues of which journals, most of the ILL requests are directed to a relatively few large research libraries, placing an unreasonable burden on them and degrading their service not only to their own constituencies, but to the requesting libraries as well.

Two studies dealing with this problem were published in 1974; one of them having been sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and the other, which dealt with all materials, not just periodicals, by NCLIS. In April of 1975, NCLIS called a meeting of representatives of virtually every concerned community to discuss the reports and develop priorities and approaches to solutions. The consensus was clear and unequivocal; access to periodicals should be given priority as the most crucial problem.

In response to this recommendation, NCLIS established in January 1976, a task force to develop plans for a national system for providing access to periodical materials. This task force moved quickly to identify effective approaches to meeting this challenge. This effort was made easier by the fact that the demand for journal articles is not evenly distributed over the entire spectrum of journal titles. In fact, about half of the requests for current materials can be filled with something like 2,000 titles and 75% to 80% can be filled with a collection of only 10,000 titles. Further, over half of the journal articles requested in interlibrary loan are less than five years old and nearly three-quarters are less than 10 years old. On this basis, the task force determined that the most

effective means of meeting the needs of scholars in the United States would be a three-level system, rather than the single center approach used in the United Kingdom.

The first level of this system would be the state/regional level, the libraries of which will be expected to cooperate with each other to provide service for the 10,000 most frequently requested titles, thereby satisfying some 75% to 80% of the requests. At the third level, or level of last resort, will be the existing large research libraries, using a bibliographic system such as CONSER (Conversion of Serials) to provide location data. The last 5% to 8% of requests for the least used material will be filled at this level. Between these two levels, there will be a national periodicals center which will ultimately maintain a collection of about 50,000 titles to fill the requests in the midrange of frequency of use. It would also serve as a switching mechanism to forward to the appropriate research collection requests which it could not fill from its own files. The task force, after examining many alternatives, recommended that the center should be operated by the Library of Congress, but as a separate entity, with its own dedicated collection acquired for the purpose of filling requests. The center's operations will be phased in over a period of years, with the initial subscriptions beginning in one year and actual service following a year later. As the collection and back files grow, it will assume more and more of the load from the research libraries, allowing them to cope more effectively with the requests for little used material.

As the fiscal year ended, NCLIS and the Library of Congress were seeking funding from private foundations for planning the facility design and start-up of the center.

Task Force on Computer-to-Computer Protocols

This task force addressed the very basic problem of communication. For a national network to function effectively, it must make full use of the capabilities of computers for storage, retrieval, analysis, and switching. Further, these computers must be able to communicate with each other directly, without requiring the intervention of a human "translator." Unfortunately, computer hardware and software produced by different companies and organizations do not "speak the same language." Even the terminals used to communicate with computers frequently have to be wired and/or programmed for compatibility with a particular hardware/software system. Only the most basic, limited capability terminals can be used with a multiplicity of systems. At present, anyone who requires high speed printing and data transmission,

local editing and extended character sets (e.g., most library applications) find that they must have different terminals for different systems. It is, of course, possible to provide an interface between two systems which will permit communication, but it is not practical to provide one-to-one interfaces between all possible systems. What is needed is a common "second language" or communications protocol for all systems, so that any system only needs one interface for communication with all others.

Work on such a protocol was undertaken by the Telecommunications Committee of the Information Science and Automation Division (ISAD) of the American Library Association (ALA), but, limited as it was to no more than two meetings per year, its progress was slower than the developing need. NCLIS enlisted additional support from the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology (ICST) of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), and commissioned a task force, which was instructed to build on the base of what ISAD had already accomplished, and for which frequent meetings were scheduled, so that the task could be completed in a single year.

The response of the task force members was enthusiastic. Not only were there frequent meetings of the entire task force, there were subcommittee meetings between the full meetings. As a result, the protocol was produced on schedule. However, the task force is careful to point out that this protocol is only the first step in ensuring adequate intersystem communications. It recommends further investigation and development in several specific areas, including the establishment and maintenance of a central registry for the maintenance of the protocol and the assignment of identifiers and codes as needed. The report of the task force, which is expected to provide a basis for the development of a national standard protocol, will be published early next year.

Task Force on School Library/Media Centers

This task force arose as a result of a concern in the community that there was little or no recognition of the role of the school library media center in the development of the national network. The task force was charged with reviewing the state of networking in school library media programs nationwide and with developing a position paper which would present the current status of the school library media center, but would also describe its role in the National Program.

At its two meetings in FY 1977, the task force commissioned papers on: (1) the organizational structure of school library/media participation in networking; (2) the user needs; and (3)

the benefits to and contributions of school library media centers with respect to network participation. It also established subgroups to address in detail the principles and problems of participation and the rationale for participation.

Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39: Future Directions

This task force was assembled to respond to a potential crisis. Committee Z39, which is concerned with standards in the library and documentation fields and related publishing practices, had for many years been chaired by Dr. Jerrold Orne, and Dr. Orne had announced his retirement effective June 1978. In addition to the difficulty of finding someone of Dr. Orne's stature and dedication to replace him, there had been some expressions of dissatisfaction, principally from the information community, with the thrust and scope of Z39 activities, and with the location of the Secretariat with the Council of National Library Associations (CNLA). In view of these expressions and the necessary adjustments as a result of Dr. Orne's retirement, it seemed an appropriate time to reexamine the questions of the scope, procedures, organizational location, and funding of Z39. The principal funding organizations for Z39, the Division of Science Information (DSI) of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Council on Library Resources (CLR), agreed, and a task force was selected and assembled for a first meeting in March 1977.

While it was hoped originally, that the task force could complete its work by the end of the fiscal year, the task force determined at the third meeting that an additional meeting would be needed, and it was scheduled for early in Fiscal Year 1978. However, by the end of FY 1977, the task force had already developed drafts of a proposed new name, an expanded statement of scope for Z39, and modifications of procedures. Criteria for the selection of the Secretariat were well under way and a preference for a new nonprofit organization for the Secretariat, if this were feasible, seemed to be emerging. A final report will be available in early 1978.

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Implementation Activities

National Policy Issues Conference and Report

During the summer of 1976, NCLIS found itself in a position to be of assistance to the Domestic Council's Committee on the Right to Privacy, which, in March, had been directed by the President to undertake a comprehensive study of the emerging issues of information policy and submit, by September, a report recommending how the Government should organize itself to address these issues. Critical issues to be examined included the multiple consequences of the economy's growing information sector, along with specific issues such as the impact of computer and related technologies, the relationship between privacy and freedom of information, and access to information and information delivery systems. Formulation of policy was not intended; only the identification of information policy issues which confront Federal policymakers.

Given this broad charge and time constraints, the Committee was faced with a serious problem in trying to get adequate input from each of the many sectors that comprise the information community in time to be useful in preparing its recommendations. Recognizing this problem and anxious to insure that the interests of the individual citizen, as well as those of for-profit and not-for-profit, private and public, and governmental and independent agencies be effectively represented, NCLIS organized for the Committee on the Right to Privacy an intensive two-day conference, at which 40 representatives of various sectors, public and private, of the information community assembled to identify, categorize and analyze the critical information issues from a variety of viewpoints. The brisk interchanges among two score knowledgeable, articulate spokesmen for as many constituencies was stimulating, instructive, and a source of valuable input for the report to the President. A second opportunity to be of service occurred the following January, when the final report was released for publication. Since a change of administration was only days away, the outgoing Vice President was reluctant to commit sufficient funds to print the number of copies required to provide the wide distribution which such a significant report should have. The NCLIS offer to publish the report was quickly accepted and a valuable report, which might otherwise have had only very limited cir-

culation, was made available to the Congress, concerned executive departments, and the library/information community.

Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control

This committee is a continuing activity jointly supported by NCLIS, the Division of Science Information (DSI) of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Council on Library Resources (CLR) to promote the development of standards and common practices in the area of bibliographic control. The term bibliographic control has often been misunderstood outside of the library community, but it is simply the term used by librarians to describe the processes of establishing a means of providing intellectual access to each item of recorded knowledge—book, periodical, phonograph record, magnetic tape, film reel, etc. The familiar file of catalog cards in the library is a product of these processes.

In the current environment, a catalog may be in the form of books, microforms, or even computer files, rather than solely card files, but the principle is the same. From the point of view of the National Program, the difficulty lies in the fact that almost every library has some variations in how a book is described, and the differences create confusion. Hence, "national bibliographic control" is only the attempt to establish for each unit of information-bearing media (book, tape, disc, reel, etc.) a sufficiently detailed unique identification to serve all purposes, either as given or with appropriate additions.

The Committee was established in 1974, in response to a recommendation of a conference which was sponsored by NSF and CLR to develop a set of objectives for achieving national bibliographic control. The Committee quickly became involved in a large number of activities contributing to eventual national bibliographic control. It operates in a variety of modes according to scope and state of development of the question at hand. It has commissioned studies, such as the one now under way on the current and potential uses of the International Book Number (ISBN). It has held planning meetings, such as the one in January 1977 on automated identification systems for materials (e.g., bar codes, etc.). It has commissioned working parties (which are similar in operation to NCLIS task forces) to address such subjects as bibliographic name authority files, and formats for journal article and technical report entries. It has referred some questions, which were well enough developed, to appropriate standards bodies for their action. Such a referral was made to ANS Committee Z39 of the

problem of holdings statements in bibliographic records for serial titles.

The Committee also maintains continuous communication with the activities of other organizations and bodies concerned with national bibliographic control by inviting representatives of these other activities to make presentations at Committee meetings and by Committee members participating or making presentations before the other bodies. In this way, steady, coordinated, substantial progress toward national bibliographic control is assured.

State Library Agency Management Seminars

If the state library agencies are to function effectively as nodes in the national network, the directors of these agencies and their staffs must be skilled in long range planning, evaluation, and management, and must be made aware—and kept aware—of the impacts of changing technology on both these activities and on library operations themselves. Major involvement and responsibility for network activities at the state level devolves upon the state library agencies from the political structure of the United States, the structure of the library community, and from the structure of current Federal library legislation. Some years ago, the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources sponsored an Institute for Statewide Planning and Evaluation to provide these skills to state library agency personnel, who were required to prepare 5-year plans to qualify for funds under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). However, since this Institute was conducted, there has been no mechanism for continuing education of state library agency personnel in such rapidly changing management areas as: decisionmaking; organizational development; systems planning; allocation of resources; etc. Moreover, since the closing of the Institute, there has been a turnover of nearly 60% in state library agency personnel at the top administrative level. Obviously, there is an urgent need for updating the skills of state librarians and staff who participated in the earlier institute and, more importantly, developing the basic skills in the nearly two-thirds who have not had the benefit of the earlier training.

To help fill this need, NCLIS has awarded a contract to the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh, to develop and conduct such an institute in two phases. The first phase was completed during Fiscal Year 1977 and consisted of two institutes. The first of these institutes, for chief state library officers only, provided instruction, practice and evaluation of the development of multitype library systems, correlation of states' long range plans with the national program,

application of evaluation models to specific case studies on aspects of statewide planning, and the human factors that influence decisionmaking. For the second institute, participation was expanded to include key staff members as well as chiefs of state library agencies. This institute was a concentrated series of workshops, involving presentations and small group sessions on a variety of subjects such as, user requirements, participatory decisionmaking, the leadership role of the state, model legislation, the information industry, measurement and evaluation, and feedback and retrofitting of systems.

Participation of the state library agencies was very high in both institutes and the results, by the participants' own evaluations, very useful. The second phase will consist of a series of regional workshops in various areas of the country, which will permit wider participation of state library agency staff in management workshops. The first of these regional seminars will probably be scheduled for late 1978 or early 1979.

Other Activities

Copyright Revision

With the final passage of Public Law 94–553, the 20-year effort to revise the 1909 Copyright Law came to a successful conclusion. The new law, which goes into effect January 1, 1978, replaces Title 17—Copyrights of the U.S. Code. While the new law addresses many new questions raised by the advance of technology it does not resolve all of these questions unequivocally. As with any piece of legislation which is the result of long negotiation and compromise, there are many ambiguities in the language, some of which will undoubtedly have to be resolved in court actions. Further work also needs to be done in the area of copyright of computer programs and data bases. The Congress, reluctant to develop detailed provisions before receiving and considering the results of the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), but anxious to enact a revision of copyright, simply incorporated Section 117, which freezes the law in this area in its prior status. This permitted enactment of a new law, while avoiding the risk of confusion as a result of multiple revisions in this area.

The law as enacted contained several provisions upon which NCLIS exercised some influence. The modification of the prohibition of "systematic copying" to indicate that interlibrary loan arrangements were not *per se* prohibited was strongly supported by NCLIS. In 1975, NCLIS forwarded to Congress a resolution calling for a review and reconsideration of the photocopying provisions at five-year intervals, and a provision to that effect appears as Section 108(i) of the revised Copyright Law. NCLIS was also a sponsor of the Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues, whose deliberations laid the foundations for the compromise between copyright owners and librarians on photocopying for interlibrary loan. This compromise, which has become known as the CONTU Guidelines, was included in the Conference Report on the bill (House Report No. 94–1733).

During all of Fiscal Year 1977, there was a flurry of seminars, workshops, conferences, etc., as the community strove to understand the new law and prepare for its going into effect. There were countless speeches, presentations, analyses, articles, and handbooks presented and produced by various experts to explain

the new law, what its impact was likely to be, and how to prepare for it. Unfortunately, it was difficult—if not impossible—to find any two of these experts who agreed completely with each other, and there appeared to be a strong emotional content in most of the material generated. NCLIS has urged a balanced, reasonable approach to these matters, since real resolution of these differences can only be achieved after the community has had some experience with working under the new law.

The NCLIS has continued to follow closely the deliberations and progress of CONTU, reacting to drafts and proposals where appropriate and assisting in keeping the community aware of their work. We have also followed closely the progress of the Copyright Office in its preparations for the effective date of the new law, and have offered input and assistance as needed. The photocopy study completed this year will provide a valuable basis from which to measure the impact of the new law for the five-year review mandated by Congress. NCLIS was also represented at a conference sponsored by the Copyright Office and the Ford Foundation to begin working toward an accommodation on off-the-air video recording for educational purposes. As with the original attempts to get librarians and publishers to an accommodation on photocopying, the problem boils down to defining what is fair use. No real agreements were reached at this first conference, but there was a great deal of mutual education, which is a necessary first step.

Library and Information Services for American Indians

From the time of the Southwest Regional Hearings in 1974, the Commission has been keenly interested in the particular problems of inadequate or nonexistent library and information service to American Indians living on reservations. In response to a report commissioned by NCLIS, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) of the Department of the Interior (DOI) undertook, with NCLIS assistance, the development of a plan for improvement. It was originally intended that this plan would serve as a basis for a task force effort, but the call of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services both impelled and provided an opportunity for a better approach. The White House Conference Advisory Committee, has recommended—and NCLIS has approved—that a preconference of American Indians living on or near reservations be held. This will provide an unparalleled opportunity for the Indians themselves to express their own perceptions of their information needs, and their participation in the White House Conference itself will provide a national forum for

expressing these needs. Both the desperate need for improvement and the usefulness of the preconference approach were validated by a series of site visits by Commissioners and staff during the summer of 1977.

The Florence Agreement Protocol

For some years, work has been underway in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to extend the coverage of the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials (the Florence Agreement), which exempts books and some other materials from import duties, to include audio, visual, and microfilm materials. NCLIS has participated in the development of the U.S. positions on various elements, so when the Secretary General of the United Nations declared the protocol open for acceptance by participating nations, NCLIS passed a resolution at its next meeting urging ratification and appropriate modifications of tariff laws to implement the protocol (See Appendix VII).

Urban Libraries Council

The Commission recognizes the special problems of public libraries in large urban communities, so when an amendment to the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) was proposed to add a new title to the Act which would provide for assistance to libraries in cities over 100,000 population, NCLIS strongly supported the amendment with a resolution to Congress (Appendix VII). A similar provision was added in the Senate to the bill for extension of LSCA, and at year end, the bill was awaiting the signature of the President.

Simultaneously with this effort, NCLIS was able to provide more direct assistance to the Urban Libraries Council (ULC) in their effort to support their claims for more substantial assistance from state governments. When ULC requested permission to use the data collected for the NCLIS study of the impact of Federal funds as the basis for a study of their own, permission was quickly granted. Further, when the study report was completed, NCLIS arranged to publish it, providing much wider dissemination and attention for its conclusions and recommendations than would have been possible otherwise.

The report, *Improving State Aid to Public Libraries*, points out that, despite historical developments which have kept public libraries on a different funding basis from education, the trend is to more use of public library facilities as an essential adjunct to

the educational system. Without necessarily seeking parity or comparability in funding formulas, the ULC report clearly demonstrates that libraries across the country are an undervalued and underfunded resource, and that if educational and quality-of-life goals are to be met, greater support from the states for an expanded role for the public libraries is essential.

Cooperation with Other Government Agencies

The involvement of a large number of Federal Government agencies in a variety of library/information programs is a fact of life which impels NCLIS to seek the most effective channels of communication and cooperation with as many of them as possible to minimize duplication, fulfill Objective 5 of the National Program, to "coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service," and stretch the impact of our limited resources.

The most obvious locus of cooperative arrangements is, of course, the Library of Congress (LC), with which NCLIS maintains close and extensive interactions. Aside from the fact that the Librarian of Congress serves as an *ex officio* member of the Commission, the interaction between the two staffs are frequent. Our recognition of the pivotal role that LC must play in any truly national system led to the sponsorship by NCLIS of a formal study to develop some details of that role. Similar considerations led to NCLIS joining with LC in the sponsorship of the study of authority files that evolved into the ongoing, multiphased study of the character and structure of a national network data base. As has been mentioned, when the NCLIS task force on periodicals access determined that the best location for management of the Periodicals Center was LC itself, LC accepted the responsibility of taking the first steps toward planning for implementation. LC members have served or are serving on most of the NCLIS task forces. At the same time, NCLIS is represented on the LC Network Advisory Committee (NAC) and on NAC's subgroup, the Network Technical Architecture Group (NTAG), and NCLIS staff members have been invited to comment on proposed rules and procedures of the Copyright Office and have participated in conferences sponsored by the Register of Copyrights, such as the Conference on Off-the-Air Video-Recording for Educational Purposes.

During the Fiscal Year 1977, another very active partnership was between NCLIS and the Division of Science Information (DSI) of the National Science Foundation (NSF). In addition to the continuing mutual support of the Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control (CCNBC), DSI pro-

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vided additional funding and monitoring assistance for the photocopy study. DSI also provided a share of the funding for the Task Force on the Future of ANS Committee Z39 and was a major participant in the deliberations. DSI representatives frequently serve on other NCLIS task forces and advisory committees and DSI in turn, frequently invites NCLIS staff to participate on its advisory committees and special seminars and forums, such as Project Knowledge 2000, the Forum on Scientific and Technical Communication, and the Conference on Incentives for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Information.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) of the Office of Education (OE) plays a vital and continuing role in the NCLIS program as source of national statistics, and as a source of invaluable advice and counsel. The *National Inventory of Library Needs—1975* was almost totally dependent upon the availability in machine-readable form of the Library General Information Survey (LIBGIS) data. The studies *Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries, Improving State Aid to Public Libraries,* and *Library Photocopying in the United States* all relied heavily on one or more of the NCES data files, and NCES personnel were on the advisory committees for all of these contracts. In turn, NCLIS personnel have served or are serving on selection and advisory committees for a number of NCES contracts and studies.

Another close, active and continuing relationship, still within the Office of Education, exists with the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, which administers Federal library grant programs under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), the Higher Education Act (HEA), the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and others. While there has always been extensive consultation and interaction, Fiscal Year 1977 marked a milestone in the relationship, when, with the approval of the Commissioner of Education, NCLIS became a quasi-official advisory committee to OLLR. One briefing session and a second session to discuss substantive issues have been held, and it is anticipated that at least two meetings per year will be held in the future. The Executive Director of NCLIS and the Associate Commissioner Director of OLLR meet on a planned basis to exchange ideas, review programs, etc., and to provide mutual support and mutual understanding of each other's respective programs.

From its first meeting in 1975, the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), has been in an active partnership with NCLIS in the pursuit of mutual goals. During 1977, CONTU's funding of an amendment to

the NCLIS photocopy study contract provided CONTU with convenient and rapid access to special information needed for its own investigations and improved significantly the precision of the photocopy study. NCLIS personnel have attended virtually all meetings of CONTU and have frequently been called on as resource persons. CONTU has regularly shared its working papers with NCLIS for comment, and NCLIS has reciprocated. NCLIS also strongly supported CONTU's request for an extension of its life to July 1978, so it would have ample time to complete its work.

Cooperative activities with the Domestic Council and the National Bureau of Standards have already been discussed. In addition, NCLIS is a member of: the Federal Library Committee (FLC); the Government Advisory Committee on International Book and Library Programs (GAC); the Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE); and the Librarians Technical Committee (LTC) of the Washington Metropolitan Area Council of Governments (COG) and one or more NCLIS staff members attend most of these meetings. On a less regular basis, NCLIS has in the past year consulted or been consulted by a variety of other organizations, such as: the National Agricultural Library (NAL), the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), ACTION, the Commission on Federal Paperwork, the National Archives Service (NAS), the National Institute of Education (NIE), and many others. The Commission is also in frequent contact with the Congress, both in the form of formal testimony and resolutions (see Appendix VII) pertaining to library and information related matters, and through informal contact with Members and their staffs. More and more frequently, letters from citizens on library matters are referred by both the Congress and the White House to the Commission for response, or for preparation of material from which a response will be made.

Beyond the Federal sector, there is growing interest and involvement at the state and local levels, now being intensified by the preparations for the White House Conference, which are increasing awareness of the Commission and its National Program throughout the country. The seminars for state library agency personnel are also helping to raise awareness and appreciation at this level. The presence of state and local representatives on task forces and contract advisory committees provides still another channel for two-way communication with the Commission.

Communication with the Library and Information Science Community

As indicated earlier, NCLIS cannot function without the wholehearted cooperation of the library and information science com-

munities, as well as citizens, legislators, educators and administrators at every level and in every community. The publication of the National Program marked the beginning of a heartening upsurge of interest and support. The announcement that the long-awaited White House Conference was finally going to become a reality brought another surge of interest, as did the enactment of the Copyright Law Revision. Where formerly, Commissioners and staff were only asked to appear at meetings and conferences to discuss the National Program and plans for implementation and the issues of cooperation and networking, the requests now include the topics of copyright and the White House Conference. Organizations issuing such invitations are still asked to pay expenses where travel is required, but even so, there are more requests than we can handle. It is expected that the situation will be eased somewhat by the hiring of White House Conference staff, who can provide briefings and presentations as a part of their necessary liaison with the states planning their preconferences.

Professional societies and business associations have been very supportive, both of the Commission and of the White House Conference. Most of the major professional societies in the library information field have either designated an individual (usually an executive director or officer) as official liaison to NCLIS, or have set up a committee to serve this function. The American Library Association (ALA), the Special Libraries Association (SLA), the American Society for Information Science (ASIS), the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) are only a few of the many organizations which have provided valuable input and support, as well as concrete help in the form of staff time or materials needed for Commission or White House Conference activities.

It is anticipated that the state and territorial preconferences to the White House Conference will provide invaluable opportunities to raise the awareness, not only of the library information community, but of all the citizenry, about the value of library and information services and of the critical shortcomings of the present structure which are in dire need of correction. This heightened awareness will, by itself, provide a major boost to the implementation of the National Program.

Plans for the Future

During the next two or three years, NCLIS will be devoting considerable attention to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. While the Conference will have its own staff and the initial contingent is already aboard, start-up on the process of developing materials to assist the states in planning their conferences will also require Commission staff participation. Since the ultimate responsibility rests with NCLIS, there will be a continuing effort of direction and oversight. During the state and territorial preconferences, individual state plans, programs, and priorities will be evaluated and reviewed in the light of the current situation and the National Program. This process, in addition to serving state needs and goals, will provide information essential to a successful White House Conference. Further, the individual reports will form the basis for state-by-state implementation of the National Program. From a practical point of view, this body of data could be assembled no other way.

It is expected that the School Library/Media Center Task Force will complete its work and submit a report during Fiscal Year 1978, and that the first of the regional seminars for state library agencies personnel will be held in late 1978 or early 1979. The Library of Congress study of the Network Data Base will continue in phases at least through 1980.

Several new task forces should be initiated by the end of Fiscal Year 1978. Under consideration are a task force on access to monographs and a task force on the role of NCLIS in international activities. Additional task forces under consideration for 1979 include one on the library/information elements of the *National Information Policy* report and on the public/private interface. A task force on access to monographs would parallel the efforts of the task force on periodical access and a task force on international activities would examine the relationship of NCLIS to other nations which have developed national plans for library/information activities, as well as the efforts and programs of international bodies such as UNESCO, the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), The Federation Internationale de Documentation (FID), etc., in order to define more specifically the role of NCLIS in international affairs and the relationship of the National Program to similar international activities. A task

force on national information policy would examine the recommendation of the *National Information Policy* Report which affect the library/information community, and a task force on the public/private interface would examine the interaction between the Government and the private sector with the purpose of encouraging pluralism in national information processes and minimizing friction between the two sectors.

Administration and Organization

The major organizational change during Fiscal Year 1977 was the staffing of the White House Conference effort, with the transfer, on leave of absence, of Ruth Liepmann Tighe to the White House Conference staff as Program Planning Coordinator and the hiring of six Program Planning Consultants, identified below, to provide the liaison with the states and territories in the planning of their conferences.

Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr., was formerly Supervisor, Planning and Research, at the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut. He received his Master of Library Science degree from the University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, in 1969.

Kevin C. Flaherty was Library Development Consultant to the State Library of Ohio, a position which he had held since January 1976. He received his Master of Science in Library Science from Columbia University, School of Library Science, in 1969.

Ronald Linehan had been serving, since December 1975, in the position of Program Analyst, Department of Planning and Management, Texas State Library. He received his Master's degree in community and regional planning from the University of Texas at Austin.

L. Heather Nicoll was User Support Librarian, Washington Library Network, Washington State Library, a position she had held since late 1975. She received her Master of Science in Library Science from the University of Washington, School of Librarianship, in 1975.

Mary R. Power was the Executive Secretary of the Association of State Library Agencies and the Health and Rehabilitative Services Division of the American Library Association. She received her Master of Science in Library Sciences from Emory University, Division of Librarianship, in 1963.

Jean-Anne South was Library and Cultural Resources Planner, Regional Planning Council, Baltimore, Maryland. She received her Master of Arts in Library Science from the University of Minnesota in 1968 and expects to complete her Doctoral Program at Columbia University, School of Library Services, shortly.

At year end, Mr. William D. Mathews joined the NCLIS as Staff Associate for Information Technology. Mr. Mathews was

previously with the New England Library Network (NELINET) for five years as Director, Systems Division. Prior to that, he was with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries as Associate Director and Assistant Director of the Technical Information Program. Mr. Mathews has been active in the American Library Association and the American Society for Information Science, and at the time he joined us was serving on both the NCLIS/NBS Task Force on Computer-to-Computer Protocols and the Network Technical Architecture Group of the Network Advisory Committee of the Library of Congress.

The terms of Commissioners Andrew A. Aines and Catherine B. Scott ended during the Transition Quarter, and those of Martin Goland, Louis A. Lerner and Ralph A. Renick ended in July 1977. At year end, new appointments were in process.

During the year, the Commission adopted and published in the *Federal Register* regulations to describe procedures for complying with the Government in the Sunshine Act. NCLIS also voted to establish an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman and two members appointed by him to act on Commission business between Commission meetings.

In July 1977, additional adjacent office space was rented to house the initial contingent of the White House Conference staff. While there is some crowding currently, additional space will become available in December. This second increment should satisfy our space needs for the forseeable future.

Appendix I

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act

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Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970
As amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802, May 3, 1973

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act". National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate; Advice to President and Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries; Studies, surveys, etc.

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(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

Report to President and Congress.

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

Contract authority.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Hearings.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

Terms of office.

Compensation, travel expenses.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such

service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service. 35 F.R. 6247. 83 Stat. 190.

(c)(1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act. Professional and technical personnel, appointment. 80 Stat. 378.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix II

List of Commission Members [1]

Frederick Burkhardt (Chairman),[2] President-Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies, Bennington, Vermont (1980)[3]

Bessie Boehm Moore (Vice Chairman).[4] Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas (1978)

Andrew A. Aines, Senior Staff Associate, Division of Science Information, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. (1976)

Joseph Becker, President, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Los Angeles, California (1979)

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.[5]

Daniel W. Casey, Member, New York State Board of Regents Advisory Council on Libraries, and Past President of the American Library Trustee Association, Syracuse, New York (1978)

Carlos A. Cuadra, General Manager, SDC Search Service, System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California (1979)

Martin Goland, President, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas (1977)

Marian P. Leith, Assistant Director, and Federal Program Director, State Library, North Carolina (1980)

Louis A. Lerner, Publisher, Lerner Home Newspapers, Chicago, Illinois, and Ambassador to Norway (1977)

Ralph A. Renick, Vice President/News Director, WTVJ, Miami, Florida (1977)

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[1] Appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

[2] Designated by the President.

[3] Commissioners are appointed for five year terms running from July 20 of a given year to July 19 of the fifth year following. The terms are staggered so that three appointments expire in each of the four years and two expire in the fifth. The Librarian of Congress, as an ex officio member, does not require reappointment. The year shown in parentheses is the year in which the Commissioner's appointment will (or did) expire. At the close of Fiscal Year 1977, there were five vacancies on the Commission.

[4] Elected by Commission Members.

[5] Ex Officio Member. William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, serves for Dr. Boorstin.

Catherine D. Scott, Librarian, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. (1976)

John E. Velde, Jr., Hollywood, California, and Peoria, Illinois (1979)

Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California (1978)

Mildred E. Younger, Member, Board of Directors, Los Angeles Library Association, Los Angeles, California (1980)

Appendix III

List of Commission Staff

Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Director (1974 –)[1]

Douglas S. Price, Deputy Director (1975 –)

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Associate Director (1971 –)

Ruth Liepmann Tighe, Research Associate (1976 – August 1977)[2]

William D. Mathews, Staff Associate for Information Technology (1977 –)

Barbara K. Cranwell (1972 –)

Carl C. Thompson (1974 –)

Dorothy S. Burgess (1977 –)

Martha D. Quigley, Part-Time (1974 –)

List of White House Conference Staff

Ruth Liepmann Tighe, Program Coordinator (1977 –)

Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr., Program Planning Consultant (1977 –)

Kevin C. Flaherty, Program Planning Consultant (1977 –)

Ronald Linehan, Program Planning Consultant (1977 –)

L. Heather Nicoll, Program Planning Consultant (1977 –)

Mary R. Power, Program Planning Consultant (1977 –)

Jean-Anne South, Program Planning Consultant (1977 –)

[1] Year the person became a member of the NCLIS staff in parentheses.
[2] Transferred to the White House Conference Staff.

Appendix IV

Commission Committees

American Indians
Bessie B. Moore, *Chairman*
Daniel W. Casey
Martin Goland[1]
Marian P. Leith
Julia Li Wu

Copyright Information
Martin Goland, *Chairman*[1]
Joseph Becker
Daniel J. Boorstin[2]
Frederick Burkhardt

Executive Committee
Frederick Burkhardt, *Chairman*
Martin Goland[1]
Bessie B. Moore

National Program Document Implementation
Joseph Becker, *Chairman*
Daniel J. Boorstin[2]
Frederick Burkhardt
Carlos A. Cuadra
Bessie B. Moore

Private Sector
Frederick Burkhardt, *Chairman*
Joseph Becker
Carlos A. Cuadra

Public Information
Louis A. Lerner *Chairman*[1]
Daniel W. Casey
Ralph A. Renick[1]
John E. Velde, Jr.
Mildred E. Younger

Recognition of Commissioners
Louis A. Lerner, *Chairman*[1]
Frederick Burkhardt

WHCLIS
John E. Velde, Jr., *Chairman*
Louis A. Lerner[1]
Bessie B. Moore

[1] Term ended July 1977.
[2] William J. Welsh serves for Dr. Boorstin.

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Appendix V

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action

Appendix V.

Toward A National Program For Library And Information Services: Goals For Action—A Summary

Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposes a National Program for Library and Information Services based on five assumptions:

First, that the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest. This national resource is the cumulated and growing record of much of our nation's and, indeed, the world's total cultural experience—intellectual, social, technological, and spiritual.

Second, that all people of the United States have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement, and thereby for the progress of society.

Third, that with the help of new technology and with national resolve, the disparate and discrete collections of recorded information in the United States can become, in due course, an integrated nationwide network.

Fourth, that the rights and interests of authors, publishers, and other providers of information be recognized in the national program in ways that maintain their economic and competitive viability.

Fifth, that legislation devised for the coherent development of library and information services will not undermine constitutionally-protected rights of personal privacy and intellectual freedom, and will preserve local, state, and regional autonomy.

In consonance with these assumptions the Commission has developed two major program objectives: (1) to strengthen or create, where needed, the human and material resources that are supportive of high quality library and information services; and (2) to join together the library and information facilities in the country, through a common pattern of organization, uniform standards, and shared communications, to form a nationwide network.

The Need For A National Program for Library And Information Services

The Resources

Information, whether in the raw form of empirical data or in the highly processed form we call "knowledge," has come to be regarded as a national resource as critical to the nation's well-being and security as any natural resource, such as water or coal. The wealth of popular, intellectual, scholarly, and research resources in the libraries and information facilities of the United States is one of the great strengths of the Nation. But like many resources, knowledge resources, uncoordinated in growth and usage, are being wasted.

In advanced societies, a substantial part of the culture is handed down to successive generations in recorded forms. This resource consists of books, journals, and other texts; of audio and visual materials; and of smaller units of data that can be separately manipulated, as by a computer. In recent years, these records have become increasingly varied through technological extensions of written words, pictures and sounds. For example, a significant part of the country's information is now on film, on video tapes, and in computer files. As the Nation's knowledge grows and the number of records increases, our dependence upon the records increases, and the need to gain access to them becomes more crucial. No society can advance beyond a certain point without effective access to its collective memory of record; or, conversely, an advanced society that loses control of the record will regress.

The Need for Access

Ready access to information and knowledge is essential to individual advancement as well as to national growth. People are individuals, each with unique informational, educational, psychological, and social needs. The need for information is felt at all levels of society, regardless of an individual's location, social condition, or intellectual achievement. The Commission is especially aware that much more must be done to understand and to satisfy the needs of special constituencies, such as ethnic minorities, the economically disadvantaged, the uneducated, the physically handicapped, the very young and the very old, as well as scientists, scholars, doctors, businessmen, and other professionals. The right information provided when it is needed, where it is needed, and in the form in which it is needed, improves the ability of any individual, or business, or government agency, to make wise decisions.

The Challenge

America has an abundance of recorded information. However, this precious resource is concentrated in a relatively small number of locations, often inaccessible to millions of people, and is lying largely untapped. The challenge is to find the means for making these resources available to more people through a system which will provide effective identification, location, and distribution services. Many local library facilities, designed for other times and conditions, can no longer cope with the ever-increasing volume of information produced in this country and abroad, nor can they satisfy the rapidly changing needs of our society. The deteriorating ability of some information facilities to meet essential needs is alarming. The nation must take steps now to strengthen and organize these resources into a coherent nationwide system, or it might soon face information chaos.

The Influence of Technology

Libraries are affected by four new technologies: computers, micrographics, telecommunications, and audiovisual media. The use of computers, audiovisual media, and micrographics has already been pioneered, but the direct application of computers has been focused mainly on housekeeping functions. The computer's potential for recording, analyzing, and retrieving information itself has not yet been fully explored. Community Antenna Television (CATV) promises the subscriber, by means of many channels, two-way communications of both pictures and sound, facsimile services, and access to data processing. The nation's future ability to handle information will depend on how well and how rapidly we can integrate new technological methods and devices with the mainstream of information activities.

A Threshold Issue

Resolution of the complex problem of copyright is crucial to cooperative programs and networks among libraries as well as to the creativity and economic viability of authorship and publishing. The judicially constructed doctrine of "fair use" provides only a partial answer, and the eventual solution must reconcile the rights and interests of the providers of information with those of the consumers. New understandings about copying from network resources, especially in the context of new technologies for reproduction and distribution, are needed to enable the library community to satisfy its legal and moral obligations to the author and publisher while meeting its institutional responsibility to its patrons.

The Rationale for Federal Involvement

The national program blends user needs for information with information technology in order to provide equity of access to what is, in fact, a major national resource. The implementation of a workable national program will require close cooperation between the Federal Government and the states, between the state and local governments, and between Federal and state governments and the private sector. Such cooperation is most appropriately fostered through Federal legislation.

Current Problems of Libraries

There are almost 90,000 libraries in the United States today. They vary in size and complexity from small village facilities with only a few shelves of books for recreational reading to large research libraries with magnificent collections on many subjects. Collectively, they are the foundation on which a nationwide network should be built.

The current problems of Federal, public, special, school, college and university, research and state libraries, are detailed in the full text of the national program. The following principal concerns are generalized from testimony taken at the Commission's regional hearings, from research studies and reports, and from conferences with professional and lay groups.

(1) The growth of libraries in the United States has been fragmented and uneven, leading to waste and duplication of the National knowledge resource and, for lack of common standards, creating obstacles to a cohesive national system.

(2) The distribution of library services is correlated with that of population and financial support. While some people have easy access to rich resources, others still lack the most elementary forms of service.

(3) The problems of people who lack even the most basic information services or are served only marginally must be identified and addressed.

(4) There is a limit to self-sufficiency in the ability of any library, even the largest public or research library, to satisfy its constituents.

(5) Special libraries with work-related goals serve at present only limited clienteles.

(6) Greater collaboration should be developed among libraries and the commercial and other private sector distributors of the newer information services.

(7) Funding at evey level is inadequate. A major change in Federal policy is needed to ensure mutually reinforcing funding formulas.
(8) New Federal legislation should give local libraries the incentive to join larger systems outside of their immediate jurisdictions.

Some Concerns of the Private Sector

The phrase "private sector" includes libraries and other organizations, for-profit and not-for-profit, that produce, process, and distribute information. Through publishing, indexing, abstracting, and other services, they perform vital functions in information transfer. The "information industry" directly or indirectly affects all elements of society, and the Commission considers it essential that information activities in the public and private sectors work in harmony with one another in consonance with the national interest.

A major concern of the private sector is its economic viability in view of the possibility that the sharing of resources through networks implies a loss of potential sales. Librarians, on the other hand, claim that networks will lead to greater information use and, hence, to increased sales. The Commission believes that the creators and consumers of information cannot exist without each other and that precautions should be taken to protect the economic balance between them. Another cause of alarm in the private sector is the dominance of the Federal Government as the largest single producer and disseminator of information in the United States. The question is whether the Federal Government or the private sector should publish and dissemininate information produced with public funds. The Commission believes that policy guidelines about the use of private agencies for the dissemination of public information are needed. The third major concern of the private sector is the copying of copyrighted materials from network resources, as noted above.

The Trend Toward Cooperative Action

Present Networking Activities

Librarians have long shared resources by such means as union catalogs and interlibrary loans. During recent years, encouraged by Federal and State leadership and funding, they have begun to evolve more formal, contractual "systems," "consortia," or "networks," a few of which, such as MEDLARS,[1] already benefit from computer and telecommunications technology in the provision of regional and local services from national resources. Typical of evolving networks are the intrastate programs in Washington, Ohio, Illinois, New York and California, and the interstate programs in New England, the Southeast and the Southwest. Increasingly, the search for fruitful ways to share the public knowledge resource crosses geographical, jurisdictional and type-of-library boundaries.

Although none of the existing library networks has reached full potential, a few have demonstrated the viability of resource sharing through electronic networking. An example is the not-for-profit Ohio College Library Center that now serves over 600 library terminals from a single computer at Columbus, Ohio. This system allows participants to access a large data base containing over one-and-a-half million catalog records, for the purpose of producing cards for local library catalogs, locating books in other libraries, and, eventually, providing such other services as search by subject, control of circulation records, and collection of management information.

Barriers to Cooperative Action

(1) The information agencies in the public and private sectors are growing more diverse, and the components—the libraries, the publishing industry, the indexing and abstracting services, the educational institutions and the various governments agencies—have had little experience in working together toward a common national goal.

(2) State, local, institutional, and private funding is unstable and insufficient, and is not designed to foster interjurisdictional cooperation.

(3) Traditional funding patterns will need to be changed to make them equally supportive of both local and nationwide objectives, because the provision of information service in many localities is still limited by taxes supporting a particular jurisdiction.

(4) No national guidelines exist to ensure the development of compatible statewide and multistate network services.

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[1] Medical Literature Access and Retrieval System.

(5) Many Federal libraries and information centers have neither adopted a fully-open policy toward serving the general public nor formed among themselves a Federal network.
(6) The attitude of librarians toward the new technologies and new conceptions of the role of the library in society is often negative.
(7) The library work force needed to plan, develop and operate cooperative networks is not yet being well enough trained to deal with nonprint materials or with computer and communication technologies.
(8) The nation does not yet have an official center to coordinate the processing and distribution of standard bibliographic records, including not only the records distributed by the Library of Congress, but also those produced by other public and private agencies in the current complex pattern of bibliographic services.
(9) A final obstacle to the sharing of resources is the lack of public knowledge about their existence and location.

The Recommended National Program

The recommended national program is an overall structure within which current deficiencies can be corrected and future requirements addressed. It would coordinate and reinforce all Federal and state efforts to support local and specialized information services.

Program Objectives

(1) Ensure that basic library and information services are adequate to meet the needs of all local communities.
(2) Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.
(3) Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.
(4) Ensure basic and continuing education for personnel essential to the implementation of the national program.
(5) Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service.
(6) Encourage the private sector to become an active partner in the development of the national program.
(7) Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.

(8) Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Meeting the above eight priority objectives constitutes the sum of the Commission's proposed program. In some instances, existing programs would be strengthened or reoriented. In other cases, the Commission would initiate new programs, such as the nationwide network. Only by the melding of present and future cooperative systems into a national structure can the rich resources of this nation be fully exploited.

The Nationwide Network Concept

Major Federal Responsibilities

The Federal Government would force no library or other information service to join the network, but would provide technical inducements and funding incentives to state governments and the private sector to strengthen their ability to become effective components of a mutually reinforcing program.

(1) Encourage and promulgate standards. The Federal Government has a major responsibility to encourage and support efforts to develop the standards required to assure interconnection between intrastate networks, multistate networks and specialized networks in the public and private sectors, i.e., the standards for: (a) computer software, access and security protocols, data elements and codes; (b) bibliographic formats, films, computer tapes and sound recordings; (e) literary texts in machine-readable form; and (f) reprography and micrographics.

(2) Make unique and major resource collections available nationwide. Institutions with unique resources of national significance, such as the Harvard University Libraries, the New York Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Glass Information Center in Corning, New York, and the Chemical Abstracts Service, would be provided incremental funding to help extend their extramural services to the whole country.

(3) Develop centralized services for networking. While many services can be better managed locally, others might be sponsored centrally in either the public or private sector, for example, a national audiovisual repository, a national system of interlibrary communication, a national depository for the preservation of microform masters and "best copies" of all works of research value, a national periodical bank, and machine-readable data banks of articles and abstracts in the fields of language, literature, or musicology.

(4) Explore computer use. Computers have become indispensable tools of network operations, not only for routine clerical tasks, such as the dissemination of bibliographic information, the acquisition of books, catalog card production, and the control of circulation and serial records, but also for the retrieval of knowledge resources in machine-readable form. In addition to dedicated minicomputers for local internal processing, a nationwide network might be expected to employ centralized computer installations (a) for production of bibliographic data for use by local agencies throughout the country, and (b) for searching the knowledge resource itself to learn what is available where, to record new holdings and to arrange interlibrary delivery.

(5) Apply new forms of telecommunications. In order to place people in more immediate contact with the total national information resources, a future telecommunications system might eventually integrate teletype, audio, digital and video signals into a single system. The greatest boon to national access to the public knowledge resource would be free or reduced rates for educational and cultural use of the Federal Telecommunications System and satellite communication channels, at least until the traffic has reached an economically viable level.

(6) Support research and development. A Federal program of research and development, through grants and contracts, should address such problems as the application of new technologies, the relevance of services to different reader communities, the effects of new information systems on users, and the profession itself as it struggles with the dynamics of change.

(7) Foster cooperation with similar national and international programs. In order to tap the knowledge resources of the world, the national program should support such efforts as those of UNESCO's UNISIST project, the International Standards Office, the International Federation of Library Associations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Organizational Relationships and Supporting Responsibilities

In addition to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, key components of the national program are the fifty states, the Library of Congress, and the private sector. Each of the levels in the nationwide program should bear its share of the total financial burden.

Responsibilities of State Governments

The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the network which support national objectives and stimulate statewide and multistate library development. The state governments would accept the

major share of the cost of coordinating and supporting the intrastate components of the network, as well as part of the cost of participating in multistate planning. The states could participate most helpfully by enacting or updating library legislation and by establishing or strengthening state library agencies to administer state programs in the context of the national program.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to a state from its participation in a nationwide network are: (1) more information for its residents than it could possibly afford to amass through its own capital investment; (2) reduced interstate telecommunication costs; (3) access to computer software, data bases and technical equipment; (4) compatibility with national programs; (5) matching funding for bringing state and local resources up to acceptable standards; (6) matching funding to initiate network operations; and (7) the ability to invest mainly in immediate state and local needs while relying upon the national network for specialized material and services.

Responsibilities of the Private Sector

The private sector, as a major producer of cultural, scientific, technical, and industrial information, must work closely with the public sector in order to make the national network both useful and cost-effective. A new orientation to Federal funding and user economics might be required to harmonize the traditional library information systems with the newer commercial and other specialized information systems. The Commission believes that this area will require intensive study and full collaboration among many different organizations before a meaningful legislative recommendation can be developed.

Responsibilities of the Library of Congress

Although not so designated by law, the Library of Congress is *de facto* a National Library. The Commission believes that it should legally be so designated. In that role it should accept the following responsibilities in the national program: (1) expansion of its lending function to that of a National Lending Library of final resort; (2) expansion of coverage under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; (3) expansion of Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC); (4) the on-line distribution of the bibliographic data base to the various nodes of the national network; (5) an augmented reference service to support the national system for bibliographic service; (6) operation of a comprehensive National Serials Service; (7) establishment of a technical services center to provide training in, and information about, Library of Congress techniques and processes, with emphasis on automation; (8) development of improved access to state and local government publications; and (9) further implementation

of the National Program to preserve physically deteriorating library materials.

Proposed Legislation

Future legislation will have as its objective the nationwide network and will: (1) outline the role of the Federal Government, the national libraries, and the states; (2) specify the functions that should be performed centrally; (3) establish the basis for appropriate Federal-state and state-local matching funding; (4) establish a locus of Federal responsibility for implementing the policies and programs of the National Commission; (5) provide a framework for private sector participation; and (6) safeguard privacy, confidentiality, and freedom of expression.

Funding

Since 1956, with the passage of the Library Services Act, the Federal Government has provided funds for new services, library training and research, new building construction, aid to special groups, and interlibrary cooperation. In 1973 the Administration recommended the substitution of revenue sharing for categorical Federal grant programs. The preponderance of testimony to the Commission says that revenue sharing is not working for libraries. Recent actions by Congress have restored appropriations for many categorical aid programs, but, despite the proposed Library Partnership Act, the threat of discontinuance of those programs persists. Meanwhile, the Commission believes that the American public has not only accepted the principle of Federal funding for libraries, but has also equated it with Federal responsibility for education.

It is premature to stipulate criteria for requesting financial assistance from the Federal Government under the national program, but suggestions are herewith put forward for consideration. For example, each institution or agency wishing to participate in the network might be asked to:

(1) Request support only for programs that are consistent with national program aids and objectives;

(2) Be willing to subscribe to, and to utilize, national bibliographic, technical, and other standards;

(3) Provide assurance that successful programs basic to a library's mission and begun with Federal funds, will be sustained by the recipient for at least several years;

(4) Stipulate that Federal funds would not be used to offset or dilute financial responsibility at the local, regional, or state level;

(5) Match Federal funds with local or state funds according to a formula based on factors other than merely population or per capita income;
(6) Develop a mutually compatible formula for matching funds between the state and local governments similar to that between the state and Federal Government; and
(7) Adhere to the protocols and conventions of use established for a nationwide network.

Until a new funding policy for the national program is worked out and passed into legislation, the Commission strongly favors the continuation of categorical aid under existing titles.

Conclusion

The Commission believes that the country's library and information services are not yet organized to meet the needs of the Nation as a whole. The Nation must change direction by treating recorded knowledge as a national resource for the benefit of all people and the national welfare. The necessary changes in manpower development, in the application of technology, in Federal and state investment policy, in cooperative, interjurisdictional arrangements and in forms and styles of services will come about gradually; but the Commission is satisfied that the library and information communities are now prepared to work together in creating the strongest possible information services for the country. It urges the American people, through Federal, state, and local governments, and public and private institutions, to support a nationwide program of library and information service as a high-priority national goal.

Appendix VI Part A

White House Conference on Library and Information Services Authorization

Public Law 93-568
93rd Congress, S. J. Res. 40
December 31, 1974

Joint Resolution

To authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978, and for other purposes.

Whereas access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government; and 88 STAT. 1855

Whereas the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of libraries and information centers; and 88 STAT. 1856

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's libraries and information centers are essential if all Americans are to have reasonable access to adequate services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas new achievements in technology offer a potential for enabling libraries and information centers to serve the public more fully, expeditiously, and economically; and

Whereas maximum realization of the potential inherent in the use of advanced technology by libraries and information centers requires cooperation through planning for, and coordination of, the services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is developing plans for meeting national needs for library and information services and for coordinating activities to meet those needs; and

Whereas productive recommendations for expanding access to libraries and information services will require public understanding and support as well as that of public and private libraries and information centers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the President of the United States is authorized to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978. White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Authorization.

(b)(1) The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (hereinafter referred to as the "Conference") shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public, in accordance with the policies set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(2) The Conference shall be composed of, and bring together—

(A) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which provide library and information services to the public;

(B) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations (including professional and scholarly associations for the advancement of education and research);

(C) persons with special knowledge of, and special competence in, technology as it may be used for the improvement of library and information services; and

(D) representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, professional and lay people, and other members of the general public.

(c)(1) The Conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(2) In administering this joint resolution, the Commission shall—

(A) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of other Federal departments and agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(B) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the Conference; and

(C) prepare and make available background materials for the use of delegates to the Conference and associated State conferences, and prepare and distribute such reports of the Conference and associated State conferences as may be appropriate.

(3)(A) Each Federal department and agency is authorized and directed to cooperate with, and provide assistance to, the Commission upon its request under clause (A) of paragraph (2). For that purpose, each Federal department and agency is authorized to provide personnel to the Commission. The Commission shall be deemed to be a part of any executive or military department of which a request is made under clause (A) of paragraph (2).

(B) The Librarian of Congress is authorized to detail personnel to the Commission, upon request, to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this joint resolution.

(4) In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, the Commission is authorized to engage such personnel as may be necessary, without regard for the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive civil service, and without regard for chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

5 USC 101 et seq.
5 USC 5101, 5301.

(5) The Commission is authorized to publish and distribute for the Conference the reports authorized under this joint resolution.

Travel expenses, per diem.

(6) Members of the Conference may, while away from their homes or regular places of business and attending the Conference, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be allowed under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without pay. Such expenses may be paid by way of advances, reimbursement, or in installments as the Commission may determine.

Report to President, transmittal to Congress.

(d) A final report of the Conference, containing such findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than one hundred and twenty days following the close of the Conference, which final report shall be made public and, within ninety days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the President's recommendations with respect to such report.

Advisory committee, establishment.

(e)(1) There is hereby established a twenty-eight member advisory committee of the Conference composed of (A) at least three members of the Commission designated by the Chairman thereof; (B) five persons designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with no more than three being members of the House of Representatives; (C) five persons designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate with no more than three being members of the Senate; and (D) not more than fifteen persons appointed by the President. Such advisory committee shall assist and advise the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference. The Chairman of the Commission shall serve as Chairman of the Conference.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission is authorized, in his discretion, to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such advisory and technical committees as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

(3) Members of any committee established under this subsection who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conference, be entitled to receive compensation therefor at a rate fixed by the President but not exceeding the rate of pay specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime. Such members may, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. Compensation. 5 USC 5332 note.

(f) The Commission shall have authority to accept, on behalf of the Conference, in the name of the United States, grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement by the Commission in furtherance of the Conference. Such grants, gifts, or bequests offered the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter such grants, gifts, and bequests in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes of this joint resolution.

(g) For the purpose of this joint resolution, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. "State."

(h) There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitations such sums, but not to exceed $3,500,000, as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended. Appropriation.

Approved December 31, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 93-1056 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 93-1619 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 93-521 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare) and No. 93-1409 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 119 (1973): Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 120 (1974): Dec. 12, considered and passed House, amended.
Dec. 13, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 16, Senate reconsidered and concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 19, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix VI Part B

White House Conference Advisory Committee

Name	Organization/Location
Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman[1]	Chairman, NCLIS President-Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies, Bennington, Vermont
John H. M. Chen[2]	Executive Director, National Library and Information Systems and Networks, Washington, D. C.
Walter W. Curley[2]	President, Gaylord Brothers, Inc. Syracuse, New York
Ann Heidbreder Eastman[2]	President, Women's National Book Association Blacksburg, Virginia
Oscar C. Everhart[2]	Chief Librarian, Miami Beach Public Library, Miami Beach, Florida
The Honarable William D. Ford[1]	United States House of Representatives
Marian G. Gallagher[2]	Professor and Librarian, University of Washington Law School, Seattle, Washington
David R. Gergen[2]	Free-lance Writer and Consultant (politics, economics, and media), McLean, Virginia
Donald T. Gibbs[2]	Librarian, Redwood Library and Athenaeum, Newport, Rhode Island

Esther Mae Henke	Associate Director, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Alice B. Ihrig	Civic and Community Leader Oak Lawn, Illinois
The Honorable Jacob K. Javits	United States Senator
Kenneth Jernigan	Director, Iowa Commission for the Blind Des Moines, Iowa
Samuel J. Martz	Chairman of the Board, Memorial Bibles International, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee
Michael A. McCarroll	Director of Lexington Books Lexington, Massachusetts
Besse Boehm Moore, Vice Chairman	Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education Little Rock, Arkansas
Agnes M. Myers	Librarian, Loretto Heights College Denver, Colorado
Edwin B. Parker	Professor of Communication, Stanford University, Stanford, California
J. C. Redd	President, J. C. Redd Pest Control Jackson, Mississippi
Elizabeth R. Ruffner	Preservationist and Civic Leader Prescott, Arizona
Joseph H. Shubert	State Librarian, New York Albany, New York
John T. Short	Regional Manager, Coronet Media Avon, Connecticut
Jeanne Hurley Simon	Attorney, Former Member of Illinois Assembly, Potomac, Maryland

John E. Velde, Jr.[3]	Private Business Hollywood, California
The Honorable **Margaret S. Warden**[4]	Montana State Senator, Library Trustee, Great Falls Public Library, Great Falls, Montana
Martha S. Williams[2]	Teacher, Detroit Public School System Detroit, Michigan
Virginia C. Young[1]	Chairman, Coordinating Board for Higher Education, Columbia, Missouri
Vacancy[6]	

[1] Ex Officio.
[2] Appointed by the President.
[3] Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
[4] Appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
[5] NCLIS Commissioner appointed by Commission Chairman.
[6] Due to resignation of Gene Shalit.

Appendix VII

Official Resolutions
Of The
National Commission on Libraries
And Information Science

1976–1977

The views expressed are those of the NCLIS and do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the Executive or Legislative Branches of the Government.

Resolution

Intellectual Freedom

WHEREAS, the Nation's libraries, information centers, and related information access institutions form a national resource, and,

WHEREAS, these organizations and institutions have been urged by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to participate in the development and implementation of a nationwide network to ensure basic minimums of library and information services to meet the needs of all, and

WHEREAS, the development and maintenance of this nationwide network, and the integrity of publishers of books and other communicative materials upon which it depends, require the full and uniform protection of the Constitution as guaranteed in the First and Fourteenth Amendments, and

WHEREAS, the concept of "local community standards" has been utilized in the prosecution and conviction of persons associated with nationally distributed communicative materials, and

WHEREAS, such prosecutions under "local community standards" threaten the guarantees of the First Amendment and chill the free exercise of the rights of freedom of speech and press and freedom of access by requiring editorial content to conform to the standards of the least tolerant community, under threat of criminal sanction, and

WHEREAS, the protection of the First and Fourteenth Amendments—if they are to be meaningful—must cover materials which are critical of accepted values or otherwise unpopular.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science condemns the use of "local community standards" as a threat to the national accessibility of communicative materials through both commercial and noncommercial means, and thus as a threat to each citizen's full exercise of the rights guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

Adopted June 1, 1977 at the Commission meeting in New York, New York.

Resolution

Protocol to The Florence Agreement

WHEREAS, the Florence Agreement (Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials) has been of great benefit to libraries and information systems in the United States and 65 other countries through the elimination of import duties on publications and certain other educational, scientific and cultural materials, and

WHEREAS, a Protocol (or supplement) to the Florence Agreement was approved by the General Conference of UNESCO in Nairobi, Kenya, in November 1976, and

WHEREAS, this Protocol in Annex C1 extends duty-free import status to audio, visual, and microform materials on the same basis as printed materials and confers additional special benefits on libraries, and

WHEREAS, the Protocol was officially opened for acceptance by the Secretary General of the United Nations in March 1977.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science recommend to the President of the United States that he, at an early date, submit the Protocol to the Senate of the United States, including the more liberal optional provisions in Annex C1, and Parts II and III; and that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science urge the Senate of the United States to approve the Protocol as an international multilateral treaty, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That following the approval of the Protocol by the Senate, the Secretary of State promptly submit a draft bill to the Congress to implement the Protocol by making the required changes in U.S. tariff laws, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States; to the Secretary of State; to the Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs; to the Librarian of Congress; to the Chairman of the Commission

Adopted June 1, 1977 at the Commission meeting in New York, New York.

on Foreign Relations of the U. S. Senate; to the Chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the U. S. House of Representatives; to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the U. S. Senate; to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and to the Chairman of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO.

Resolution
Urban Public Libraries and the Library Services and Construction Act

WHEREAS, large urban public libraries are a critical part of the Nation's information and cultural resources, and

WHEREAS, the large urban public libraries are vital for the educational and economic development of the United States, and

WHEREAS, the large urban public libraries are in serious financial distress, and

WHEREAS, balanced intergovernmental funding from local, state and Federal sources is essential to achieve services at a level that will assure optimum content and quality, and

WHEREAS, the American Library Association, a national library and information services organization representing over 35,000 institutional and personnel members, and the Urban Library Council, a national organization representing approximately fifty of the Nation's largest urban libraries, have proposed an amendment to the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) by adding a new Title V which would provide assistance to large urban public libraries serving cities of over 100,000 population for the purpose of purchasing books and other library materials.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science advise the President and the Congress of its concern for the financial plight of the large urban public library and strongly urge that LSCA be amended by the addition of a new title that would provide the necessary financial assistance.

Adopted November 18, 1976, at the Commission Meeting in Los Angeles, California.

Resolution
Library and Information Services for the American Indians

WHEREAS, The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science has for some time been aware of and concerned over the lack of adequate library and information services for Native Americans on reservations, and

WHEREAS, The National Commission has recommended, after analyzing written and oral testimony to the Commission on the adequacies of library programs serving American Indian people, that a plan of action for the improvement of library services in Indian communities be adopted.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Commission commends to the Secretary of the Interior the action of the Department of Interior's Office of Library and Information Services which, in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affair's Office of Indian Education Programs, has created a planning group to develop a long-range plan for the improvement of BIA's library media/information programs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the National Commission pledges to continue its interest and support of the development of an effective library and information program that will serve the needs and desires of Native Americans.

Adopted February 18, 1977 at the Commission meeting in Miami, Florida.

Resolution
The Proposed National Periodicals Center and The Copyright Issue

WHEREAS, The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science recognizes that the report of its Task Force on a National Periodicals System, "Effective Access to the Periodicals Literature: A National Program," leaves as an unresolved issue the impact of the Copyright Law Revision of 1976 (Public Law 94–553) on the proposed National Periodicals Center, and

WHEREAS, The Commission concurs with the Task Force that consideration of the copyright issue is beyond the assigned scope of the Task Force, and

WHEREAS, The Commission considers that this and other questions of interpretation of the Copyright Law Revision can be resolved most effectively by mutual negotiation and agreement between owners of copyrights and users of copyrighted materials, and

WHEREAS, The Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) has offered its good offices to the interested parties in seeking a consensus on the interpretation and definition of undefined terms in Section 108 of the Act,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the NCLIS applauds the CONTU initiative in promoting a search for consensus on the interpretation and definition of terms on Section 108 and offers its full support and cooperation in this endeavor, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the NCLIS request CONTU and the participants in this endeavor to consider in their discussions the impacts and interrelationships among the Law, the CONTU guidelines, and the National Periodicals System.

Adopted June 1, 1977 at the Commission meeting in New York City.

Appendix VIII

NCLIS Publications

A. The Program Document

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, 1975 (ED 107 312)*

(Also available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 (Stock Number 052–003–0086–5, price $1.45).)

B. Contractor and Consultant Reports

1. Preliminary Investigation of Present and Potential Library and Information Service Needs. Charles P. Bourne and others, February 1973. (ED 073 786)
2. Information and Society. Edwin B. Parker, March 1973. (ED 073 776)
3. A Feasibility Study of Centralized and Regionalized Interlibrary Loan Centers. Rolland E. Stevens, April 1973. (ED 076 206)
4. An Inquiry into the Patterns Among the States for Funding Public Library Services. Larry G. Young and others, May 1973. (ED 075 031)
5. Continuing Library and Information Science Education, Final Report. Elizabeth W. Stone, May 1974. (ED 100 312)
6. Alternatives for Financing the Public Library. Government Studies and Systems, May 1974. (ED 100 303)

* Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P. O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

7. Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program. Final Report. Vernon E. Palmour and others, August 1974. (ED 095 914)

8. Library and Information Service Needs of the Nation. Carlos A. Cuadra and Marcia J. Bates, Eds., August 1974. (ED 101 716)

9. Elements of Information Resources Policy: Library and Other Information Services. Anthony G. Oettinger, January 1976. (ED 118 067)

10. Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries. Rodney P. Lane and others, December 1976. (ED 138 252)

11. National Inventory of Library Needs—1975. Boyd Ladd, March 1977. (ED 139 381)

12. Effective Access to the Periodical Literature: A National Program. Vernon E. Palmour, April 1977. (ED 148 342)

C. The Annual Reports

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Annual Report to the President and the Congress.

1. 1971 – 1972 (ED 071 679)*
2. 1972 – 1973 (ED 088 505)
3. 1973 – 1974 (ED 110 019)
4. 1974 – 1975 (ED 119 676)
5. 1975 – 1976 (ED 140 799)

D. The Regional Hearings

1. **Midwest Regional Hearing, Chicago, Illinois, September 27, 1972**

   (a) Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 068 143)

* Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service P. O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

(b) Volume II. Scheduled Witnesses (ED 068 144)

(c) Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 068 145)

(See also *In Our Opinion*, Illinois State Library (ED 114 047))

2. Far West Regional Hearing, San Francisco, California November 29, 1972

(a) Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 545)

(b) Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 077 546)

(c) Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)

3. Southeast Regional Hearing, Atlanta, Georgia, March 7, 1973

(a) Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 548)

(b) Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 077 549)

(c) Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 550)

4. Northeast Regional Hearing, Boston, Massachusetts, October 3, 1973

(a) Volume I: Scheduled Witness (ED 088 451)

(b) Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 088 452)

(c) Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 088 453)

(See also *Yankee Comments;* New England Library Board (ED 112 947))

5. Southwest Regional Hearing, San Antonio, Texas, April 24, 1974

Oral and Written Testimony (ED 092 129)

6. Mountain Plains Regional Hearing, Denver, Colorado, September 18, 1974

(a) Volume I: Scheduled Witness (ED 100 342)

(b) Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 100 343)

(c) Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 100 344)

7. **Mid-Atlantic States Regional Hearing, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1975**

   (a) Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 111 362)

   (b) Volume II: Written Testimony (ED 111 363)

   (c) Volume III: Transcribed (ED 111 364)

E. The Related Papers

Related Paper Number:

1. Relationships and Involvement of the State Library Agencies with the National Program Proposed by NCLIS—Alphonse F. Trezza, Director, Illinois State Library, November 1974. (ED 100 387)*

2. Role of the Public Library in the National Program—Allie Beth Martin, Director, Tulsa City/County Library System, October 1974. (ED 100 388)

3. The Relationship and Involvement of the Special Library with the National Program —Edward G. Strable, Manager, Information Services, J. Walter Thompson Company—Chicago, November 1974. (ED 100 389)

4. The Independent Research Library—William S. Budington, Executive Director and Librarian, The John Crerar Library, October 1974. (ED 100 390)

5. The Information Service Environment Relationships and Priorities—Paul G. Zurkowski, President, Information Industry Association, November 1974. (ED 100 391)

6. Manpower and Educational Programs for Management, Research, and Professional Growth in Library and Information Services—Robert S. Taylor, Dean, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, October 1974. (ED 100 392)

* Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P. O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. The remaining Related Papers will be made available as they are received.

7. School Library Media Programs and the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard M. Franckowiak, School Library Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Public Information, November 1974. (ED 100 393)

8. National Program of Library and Information Services of NCLIS: Implication for College and Community College Libraries—Beverly P. Lynch, Executive Secretary, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 394)

9. The National Library Network, Its Economic Rationale and Funding—Robert M. Hayes, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, December 1974. (ED 114 098)

10. Intellectual Freedom and Privacy: Comments on a National Program for Library and Information Services—R. Kathleen Molz, formerly Chairman, Intellectual Freedom Committee, American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 395)

11. International Library and Information Service Developments as they Relate to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science—Foster E. Mohrhardt, former President, Association of Research Libraries and American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 396)

12. An Economic Profile of the U.S. Book Industry—Curtis G. Benjamin, Consultant, McGraw-Hill, Inc., November 1974. (ED 114 009)

13. The Role of the Information Center in the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Programs for the Improvement of National Information Service —Herman M. Weisman, Manager, Information Services, National Bureau of Standards, November 1974. (ED 100 397)

14.	The Relationship of the Government and the Private Sector in the Proposed National Program—David Carvey, Vice President, Disclosure, Inc., November 1974.	(ED 114 100)
15.	New Federal Authority and Locus of Responsibility—John Bystrom, Professor of Communication, University of Hawaii.	RECEIVED, UNDER REVIEW
16.	Relationship and Involvement of the Multi-State Library and Information Community with the National Program for Library and Information Services—Maryann Duggan, formerly Director, Continuing Education and Library Resources Program—WICHE.	RECEIVED, UNDER REVIEW
17.	The Future of Federal Categorical Library Programs—Robert Frase, Consulting Economist, March 1975.	(ED 114 101)
18.	Availability and Accessibility of Government Publications in the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard Fry, Dean, Graduate Library School, Indiana University.	RECEIVED, UNDER REVIEW
19.	Cost Comparisons of Alternative Bibliographic Access Systems.	CANCELLED
20.	University Libraries and the National Program for Library and Information Services—	CANCELLED
21.	Federal Libraries and Information Centers —James Riley	RECEIVED, UNDER REVIEW
22.	Quantitative Data Required to Support and Implement a National Program for Library and Information Services—Theodore Samore, School of Library Science, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.	EXCEPTED, BEINC PROCESSED
23.	Urban Information Centers and their Interface with the National Program for Library and Information Services—Jane E. Stevens, Library Science Department, Queens College, May 1975.	(ED 114 102)

24. The Role of Professional Associations in the National Program for Library and Information Services—Roderick G. Swartz, State Librarian, Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington. — RECEIVED, UNDER REVIEW

25. The Role of Not-for-Profit Discipline—Oriented Information-Accessing Services in a National Program for Library and Information Services—Fred A. Tate, Assistant Director for Planning and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service, December 1975. — EXCEPTED, BEING PROCESSED

26. The Impact of Machine-Readable Data Bases on Library and Information Services—Martha Williams, Director, Information Retrieval Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 1975. — (ED 114 103)

27. The Role of the United States Book Exchange in the Nationwide Library and Information Services Network—Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director, The United States Book Exchange, Inc., May 1975. — (ED 114 104)

F. Reports Published by NCLIS
(generated by other organizations)

1. National Information Policy Report to the President of the United States, Submitted by the Staff of the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy, Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Chairman, 1976. — (ED 135 350)

2. Improving State Aid to Public Libraries—Report Prepared for The Urban Libraries Council by the Government Studies and Systems, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 1977. — (ED 138 253)

G. National Advisory Committee on Libraries Documents

Library Services for the Nation's Needs: Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy. Final Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. (ED 020 446)

Libraries At Large, Douglas M. Knight and E. Shepley Nourse, R. R. Bowker Company, New York, 1969.

Appendix IX

Contracts and Task Forces Supported By The National Commission on Libraries And Information Science

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Committee on Coordination of Bibliographic Control
CONTRACTOR	Council on Library Resources
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Lawrence Livingston
FUNDING	FY 1975—$5,000*; FY 1976—$6,000*; TQ 76–77—$7,000*

* NCLIS share. Additional funding provided by NSF and CLR.

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
Henriette Avram	Director, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
W. T. Brandhorst	Director, ERIC Processing and Reference Facility, Washington, D.C.
James Carmon	Assistant Vice Chancellor for Computing Systems, University of Georgia
Carol Nemeyer	Senior Associate, Association of American Publishers, Washington, D.C.
Jerrold Orne	Professor of Library Science, University of North Carolina
Ronald Wigington	Director of Research and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio

Commissioner	Staff
Frederick Burkhardt	Alphonse F. Trezza

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Library of Congress' Role in an Emerging National Network
CONTRACTOR	Library of Congress
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Lawrence F. Buckland
FUNDING	$52,000
DURATION	18 Months

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
Henriette Avram (Project Director)	Director, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Warren J. Haas	Vice President of Information Services and University Librarian, Columbia University Libraries, New York, New York
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James P. Riley	Executive Director, Federal Library Committee, Washington, D.C.
William J. Welsh	Deputy Librarian of Congress, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Commissioners	Staff
Andrew A. Aines	Alphonse F. Trezza
Joseph Becker	
Carlos A. Cuadra	

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Inventory of Library Needs, 1975
CONTRACTOR	Boyd Ladd, Consultant
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Same
FUNDING	$40,000
DURATION	18 Months

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
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Elizabeth Hughey	Chief, State and Public Library Services Branch, Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.
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Johanna S. Wood	Assistant Director, Department of Library Service, Public Schools of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

Commissioners	Staff
Daniel W. Casey	Alphonse F. Trezza (Serves as Chairman)
Bessie B. Moore	

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	The Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries
CONTRACTOR	Government Studies & Systems
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Rodney Lane
FUNDING	$38,493
DURATION	12 Months

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
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Eileen D. Cooke	Director, American Library Association, Washington Office, Washington, D.C.
Ervin J. Gaines	Executive Director, Urban Libraries Council, Cleveland Public Libraries, Cleveland, Ohio
Dick Hays	Director, Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.
Clyde Reeves	Consultant, Council of State Governments, Frankfort, Kentucky
Commissioners	**Staff**
Daniel W. Casey Louis A. Lerner	Alphonse F. Trezza (Serves as Chairman)

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Analysis of Library Photocopying and Feasibility Test of Proposed Royalty Payment Mechanisms & MINITEX Data Analysis
CONTRACTOR	King Research, Inc.
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Donald W. King
FUNDING	$25,000*

* NCLIS share. Additional funding provided by NSF and CONTU.

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
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Lee Burchinal	Director, Division of Science Information, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.
Helene Ebenfield	Research Economist, Economics of Information Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.
Robert Frase	Assistant Director & Economist, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), Washington, D.C.
Michael Harris	Vice President, Wiley Interscience Division, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, New York
John McDonald	Director, University of Connecticut Libraries, Storrs, Connecticut
Frank E. McKenna	Executive Director, Special Libraries Association, New York, New York
Stephen T. Quigley	Director, Department of Chemistry and Public Affairs, American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C.

Robert Wedgeworth	Executive Director, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois

Commissioners	Staff
Joseph Becker	Douglas S. Price
Martin Goland	Alphonse F. Trezza
Catherine D. Scott	

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	State Library Agencies and the National Plan
CONTRACTOR	University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Library Sciences
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS	Brooke Sheldon Frank B. Sessa
FUNDING	$49,795
DURATION	10 Months

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
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Commissioners	Staff
Marian P. Leith	Alphonse F. Trezza
Bessie B. Moore	Ruth L. Tighe

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Project MEDIABASE; Bibliographic Control of Nonprint Media
CONTRACTOR	Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT)
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Howard Hitchens
FUNDING	$17,778*
DURATION	12 Months

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
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* NCLIS share. Additional funding provided by AECT.

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TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Task Force on a National Periodicals System
CONTRACTOR	Vernon E. Palmour
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Same
FUNDING	$25,000
DURATION	12 Months

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
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James Wood	Director, Bibliographic Support Division, Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio

Commissioners	Staff
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TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Task Force on Computer-to-Computer Protocols
CONTRACTOR	National Bureau of Standards
COORDINATOR	John L. Little
FUNDING	$70,700*
DURATION	15 Months

Task Force Members:

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* NCLIS share. Additional support provided by National Bureau of Standards.

Consultants:

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Other Participants

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TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking
FUNDING	$26,274.95
DURATION	13 Months

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
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TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39, Activities and Future Directions
FUNDING	$11,702.64
DURATION	8 Months

Task Force Members:

Name and Title	Representing Organization
Joseph Becker President Becker and Hayes, Inc.	Chairman, Task Force on Z39 NCLIS Commissioner
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* Replaced Efren W. Gonzalez before the last Task Force meeting.

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NCLIS Staff

Vernon E. Palmour, Staff Consultant

Douglas S. Price, Project Monitor, Deputy Director, NCLIS

Appendix X

Fiscal Statement

	Transition Qtr.	*FY 1977*
Appropriation	$117,000	$507,575
Expenditures		
Compensation for personnel		
Staff	38,361	192,595
Commission members and consultants	15,312	32,445
Benefits	4,387	20,195
Subtotal	58,060	245,235
Operating expenses		
Office rental, utilities and communications	2,809	28,558
Equipment, furniture and furnishings	5,507	8,943
Printing and reproduction	—0—	25,996
Government services	—0—	7,700
Planning, policy, and management evaluation and studies	15,791	29,233
Supplies and miscellaneous	244	8,710
Travel and per diem	16,491	79,913
Subtotal	40,842	189,053
Research and study contracts	13,500	16,155
Interagency contracts and disbursements	4,500	57,000
Subtotal	18,000	73,155
Returned to Treasury of the U.S.	98	132
Total	117,000	507,575

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